ALBANY.

Doings of the Legislature.

Correspondence of The N.Y. Tribute.

Two very weighty matters have engrossed the principal attention of the Assembly since the Fourth of July recess; the impreschanges attentions. recess; the impeachment articles, and the mome question whether Mr. Russel Smith was or was a question whether Mr. Russel Smith was or was not legally elected Speaker pro tem. That's the kind of necessary business with which our law-makers amuse themselves during this hot weather. Buncombe resolutions, designed to indorse rotten platforms and boister up sinking politicians, fill up the intervals.

The Senate yesterday talked some on the Supply bill, and among the attempts at "retrenchment" was a motion from Mr. Pierce to raise the salaries of the door to the course of the door was a fine that the salaries of the door to the salaries of the salaries

and among the attempts at "retrenchment" was a motion from Mr. Pierce to raise the salaries of the door-keepers from \$3 to \$5 per day. That is retrenchment with a vergeance. But it is consistent with the course of this "Democratic" administration.

The final adjournment at last heaves in sight, and on Wednesday next, at high noon, the Legislature (probably) dissolves. Oh, what a relief! They have staid here so long that people have begun to fancy there must be something attractive in the atmosphere of our Dutch city, for Mr. Cooley said yesterday that the \$3 a day was no inducement whatever! Why not, since we are to have an amendment to the Constitution, amend it also in regard to the pay of our legislators, and allow them to serve the State for the honor alone? Who will move in the matter? Will Mr. Cooley accept of a remonination under such circumstances?

Few I fancy, unless it be the members themselves, will mourn when the Legislature gives up the ghost. It is guilty of many sins. It has squandered the people is money. It has wasted its own time in party broils and angry contentions. Its most important duties have been neglected, while many things without the line of its duty have been attended to with sedulous care. And now with all this load of guilt upon it, it is about to die, and the disembodied spirits composing it are to return to the people. What fate need they expect? It is now their eleventh hour, and there is still time to atone for a portion of their misdeeds. It can be done only in one way. Pass the Maine Law. Pass it, for one good deed will cover a multitude of sins. Pass it, for it will show the people that you still retain some regard for their interests. Pass it, and your constituents will welcome you be me with open arms, and finding that you have shown yourselves "faithful over a few things," perhaps they may make you "rulers over many." At any rate, just make the experiment.

The Hendrickson murder trial, which has been in just make the experiment.

The Hendrickson murder trial, which has been in progress for nearly four weeks, has at last closed progress for nearly four weeks, has at last closed. The case was submitted to the Jury on Wednesday evening, and after an absence of the the Jury on Wednesday evening, and after an absence of the the Jury on the prisoner heard the verdict with a paparently steic indifference, in perfect keeping with his conduct during the whole course of the trial. Judge Marvin addressed him for nearly an hour in an eloquent and feeling manner, and then sentenced him to be hung on the 20th of August next. The verdict is in strict accordance with public sentiment.

dict is in strict accordance with public sentiment.

This trial, in many respects, has been a most important one. The crime is one of the most diabolical on record, as the evidence goes to show that the prisoner poisoned his wife, a young and lovely woman of 19, with aconite, by forcing it down her throat while asleep. The only external evidence of violence was a bruise on the lip. but the post mortem examination clearly indicated that she died from poison; and a chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach demonstrated the poison to have been aconite—at lengt such was the testimony of the chemist, Dr. Salisbury, of this city, and the physician who made the post mortem examination. The defense attempted to show that the tests used by Dr. Salisbury could not be relied on, and also that the post mortem appearance might reasonably be attributed to other causes. Both attempts, were, however, signal failures.

The third Biennial Meeting of the Association of Graduates of the State Normal School is to meet in this

city on Wednesday of next week. Prof. D. G. Eaton, of Brooklyn, President of the Association, and Prof. Foster, of Union College, with several others, are to deliver addresses. The friends of the School and of Education generally are looking forward to an interesting occasion.

NORTH-EASTERN NEW-YORK.

Farming, Crops, &c.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

OGDENSBURGH, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Friday, July 2, 1853.

I did not expect to find Saratoga a model County in Farming—nor, indeed, is it—but on the light, warm, sandy soil which covers the great plain surrounding the Springs, I saw as forward and promising Indian Corn, Potatoes, Oats. &c., as I have seen elsewhere in the State. There are poor and backward fields interspersed, and many superlative specimens of shiftless, miserable cultivation; yet I think the vegetation of low land at Saratoga is as forward on the average as that of Westchester. The hills are, of course, considerably later.

—It is unfortunate for the agricultural reputation of our State that the main tide of American travel sweeps

our State that the main tide of American travel sweeps through that valley, whereof Tom Moore wrote some fifty years ago that

From rise of morn to set of a Pwe seen the mighty Mol

Pre seen the mighty Mohawk run,"

Slow times were those. We started from Albany, below
the mouth of the Mohawk, after breakfast yesterday,
and our train was far beyond the head springs of that
not very "nighty" river within six hours thereafter.—

But, as I was saying.

All the world travel through the valley of the Mohawk. Every one can see that if the intervales of that

river are not naturally fertile, then we have no good land. And O such insignificant Corn, such feeble Potatoes, such stunted Oats, such straggling Grass, as cover most of that Valley, especially below Fonda, are woeful to see. They look as if the inhabitants, finding themselves possessors of a rich soil, had resolved it should support them in some fashion without labor; which it partly did for a time, but broke down in the effort. I don't know another section of the State, and believe there is not even a township, so badly farmed as this. Hence thousands will derive an impression most unfavorable and unjust to the actual condition of farm hus-

sake it not for their own, to put their fellow citizens'
sake it not for their own, to put their land in better
heart and deserve bester crops from it?

Above Fonds, the average appearance is better, yet
not what it should be, even in Oneda County. They
seem to have suffered from drouth through the entire
Valley, as they have farther North. But the South part
of Jefferson County, along the Rome and Watertown Railroad, looks well and is doing well. Though farther North and inclining northward, the Corn is much heavier through that part of Jefferson than along the Monawk, and will yield more to the acre. Potatoes and Oats generrlly look well here, and there are many fields of Wheat (a scarce article farther South) which, though rather short in the straw, stands thick on the ground and rather short in the straw, stands thick on the ground and will yield fairly. North-west of Watertown (to Cape Vincent, 31 miles) the soil is far less favorable—a thin stratum of clay resting on a nearly level surface of lime-stone, easily parched with drouth (as this year) and almost wholly devoted to Grass. I suppose its present cultivators live without very hard laboron this land, but it would with difficulty subsist a dense population.

St. Lawrence has suffered considerably from drouth, but the little I have seen of the growing crops looks.

St. Lawrence has suffered considerably from drouth, but the little I have seen of the growing crops looks fairly. Grass will be light, for want of seasonable rain; and Grass is a heavy item here, where Cattle and Butter are among the most important and profitable products; but Wheat is considerably grown, and looks thrifty: Corn stands fair; and Potatoes, which are extensively planted, promise a good harvest. This County subscribed \$250,000 toward the construction of the Ogdensburgh Reshead and as intelligent citizen assures me that, esti-Railroad and an intelligent citizen assures me that, esti-mating this sum as entirely sunk, it has already been more than repaid in the increased prices obtained for Potatoes alone. St. Lawrence produces the Potato in great abundance, and its average price here has been nearly or quite doubled by the Railroad, which opens to it the ample markets of Boston and the New-England manufactories.

The Ogdensburgh Road is a most important and beneficent work, which has thus far proved advantageous to all concerned except its own stockholders. It was

to all concerned except its own stockholders. It was most admirably constructed—of course expensively—and it has hitherto been rather expensively managed. Its friends now satisfaste material retreachments in its running expenses, calculated to bring its stockholders ere long within sight of a dividend. I trust they may not be disappointed, for they have richly deserved prompt returns and good ones.

Ogdensburgh had a population of about 5,000 in 1850, and has since increased, under the lapsules of the Rulroad, about 1,000 per amum. This ratio will give it 15,000 in 1860 and 25,000 in 1870, and I think it will not come short of these figures. The location combines rare beauty with eminent healthfulness and (since the rare beauty with emineut healthfulness and (since the completion of the Railroad) the elements of an extensive trade. The County is very large and fertile, and its trade centers here: while Canada, just across the St. Lawrence, is every year increasing her trade with this point. Several large Flouring Mills are here located on the Oswegatchie, just above its mouth, a Car Factory and Machine Shop have been established as adjuncts to the Railroad, and extensive improvements are in progress by which the eatire water front on the St Lawrence from the present Railroad Dépôt to the mouth of the Oswegatchie, nearly half a mile, will be filled in for a considerable distance, carrying the Railroad up to the Flouring Mills and making room for a splendid row of stores, with one front on the iron track and the other on the St. Lawrence, with such a depth of water that the largest Lake craft

may lie at the wharf and be discharged directly into the stores. A Railroad kence to Rome and another up the bank of the St. Lawrence to the present terminus of the Rome and Watertown Road at Cape Vincent, are bank of the St. Lawrence to the present terminal of the Rome and Watertown Rosd at Cape Vincent, are contemplation; also one direct from this place to Rome by way of Carthage, Lowville, &c. in the Black River country. One of these Roads is already in progress, and one or more of them will be completed in the course of next year, adding largely to the commercial facilities of this place, and I trust securing it some sort of Mail accommodations. It is a short eighteen hours' ride hence to New-York, yet there is no New-York paper yet received here which is not more than sixty bours old and no prospect of any more till to-morrow morning. I suppose habit reconciles people to such privations; but to one unused to them, as I am, the patience of the Ogdensburghers under the all but complete demial to them of any advantage from Mails seems intolerable. I could live here right contentedly with New-York morning papers received regularly during the following night; but for want of these I begin to count the hours of my three days' sojourn in this County.

We had a slight shower this morning, and a prospect of more rain soon. The adjacent country needs it badly.

B. 6.

RICHMOND.

The Journals and Mrs. Stowe-Heat Celebration of the Fourth.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Telbons.

RICHMOND, Friday, July 3, 1633.

When the stupid, ignorant and profane scotler hurls his slang and obscenity at others, the good and the virtual statement of the is the part of wisdom to let them rail on, consider ous, it is the part of wisdom to let them rail on, considering, as the hon did of the ass, whence it come; but when men of sense and politeness in other respects, descend to the lewest depths of vulgarity and slander, merely to gratify the malice of pique, and this too in regard to a lady, we may well deem them worthy of rebuke. There are two daily, three or four secular weekly, and as many as three religious (!) papers published in this city. Of the dailys The Dispatch, we believe, has the largest circulation, but The Mati is far the most ably edited. I am not acquainted with the editors of either, but precirculation, but The Mad is far the most ably edited. I am not acquainted with the editors of either, but presume they are both gentlemen, and highminded men. Of the editor of The Mad I can say this much: that he is a very talented and eloquent man both with bis pen and by word of mouth. His editorials are rich and racy. But there is one thing in his columns, as indeed in the columns of all the paper's I have mentioned, that I much regret to see, and that is the almost daily attacks on Mrs. Stowe and Uncle Tom's Cabin. When nothing else will serve—and these papers, some of them at least, are barren enough of news or interest—a scurribus pararaph against the talented authoress, can be fabricated almost without effort, spiced off with such choice terms as "Mrs. Harriet Breeches Stowe," "Mrs. Uncle Tom and "her testy little Dr.", "Mrs. Petticoat Stowe," and all as "Mrs. Harriet Breeches Stowe," "Mrs. Unde Fom and
"her testy little Dr.", "Mrs. Petticoat Stowe," and all
such graceless and unmanly slanders. They seem to
revel an the gall of bitterness against this lady, for no
other reason that I can see, than because she has told
some unpalatable truths; truths which I have heard
scores, even here, admit. All this may be very magnanimous and chivalrous in these gentlemen, but among
others it would be the hight of vulgarity, and a condescension unworthy of all that constitutes the character of a highwinded editor. But do these gentlemen know these Christian editors—that they can't write down truth—that its blaze will throw into obscurity the dimness of their rush lights and farthing candles? Whether they do or not, it is so; and the blows that have been they do or not, it is so; and the blows that have occur
they do or not, it is so; and the blows that have occur
stricken, even by a woman's band, are being felt. And
as God makes even "the wrath of man to praise him,
"and the remainder restrains," so these editors are only
helping the cause they batter against, and raising to
honor and distinction the woman they so heartily despise.
Will they not take the hint out of self respect, and stop
discreasing themselves and their papers. We say these disgracing themselves and their papers. We say these things, not because we have my sympathy with the Gar-risonian Abelitionists of the North, or with any party bearrisonian Abolitionists of the North, or respectable one in the name, other than that highly respectable one in the name, opposed to Slavery as any, the South, who are as much opposed to Slavery as any, but who would do nothing but in a legitimate way for its

The great heat here, for a couple of weeks past, has The great heat here, for a couple of weeks past, has sudden been surpassed even in this climate. The thermometer has ranged from 94 to 105 degrees in the shads. Vegetation has been almost destroyed, and prices are high and the narket very inferior. The grass in Capitolsquare is burned envicely black in some places, by the sun's intense rays. We do not think that even Hamlet when he exclaimed, "O that this too solid flesh would "melt, thaw and dissolve," could have found a choicer spot for this sinking process than "away down in Old spot for this sinking process than "away down in Ob" "Virginny." He should rather have sung.

For a day or two past, however, we have have had frequent showers, and the air has got down to a moderate temperature.

frequent showers, and the air has got down to a moderate temperature.

The Fourth passed off here very quietly, I should say, comparing it with a New-York or a down East Fourth. Not a squib was heard to break the silence of the day, and the voice of gunpower was "still for war." The military were out in fine display, some of that 61,000 men, we heard a Kepresentative last winter say, he wanted "for the next Compromise!!" They marched up the hill and then marched down again, the bands played some fine n-usic, (we have got some of the finest bands here) ate and drank, and toasted and speech'fied and anti-Maine-Lawed, but there was no Bunker Hill Lexington, Concord, or "Old '76" in any shape, not even the least excitement among smallbeer and ginger cakes. The day ended quietly, but one thing was funny -to see the negroes celebrating their Independence.

ILLINOIS. Movement for the Maine Law.

andence of The N. Y. Tribune
AURORA, III., July 5, 1883. AURORA, II., July 5, 1803.
You have, I perceive, no regular correspondent in this section of the Union—no teller of little news, or reporter of the progress of those great principles which are working such great revolutions in the East. There are many though transpiring aiment daily in this remote region which would not only be interesting but encouragement to the triends of morras and reference. aging to the friends of progress and reform everywhere, but more especially to those who have been and still are the leading spirits of those reforms. No truly philan-

thropic heart can witness unmoved the promptness and zeal with which the idea of emancipation from the thral-dom of popular vices is seized by the hardy, whole-souled sons of the West. The Temperance Reform is engaging the attention of all honest men, yes, and wo-And it is reform by law that they are seeking her have tried other means in vain. Moral surnien too. About tried other means in vain. Moral sta-sion can avail with the few, but the Liceuse Law uphoids and protects the runseller in his work of destruction. and the unbappy victims of an ungovernable appetite may look in vain for relief so long as the tempting poison is held to his lips under the sacred sanction of law. But light in the East has not arisen in vain. Overtopping the bills of New Hampshire, it has illumined the green valleys of Verment, flashed across the Western Lakes, and poured the full brightness of its glory on the beautiful Fernmular State. But it stops not there. Not irradiate with hope and joy, the long lines of light come streaming on; the practice of Illinois spread their broad bosons to its healthgiving influence—the forests give it welcome to their deep recesses, open wide their arms, raise their banners in the breeze and shout. "All hall."

This seemed literally true on yesterday the "glorious "Fourth." It had been announced that there would be a Temperance celebration at Auroca, a beautiful sown on Fox Kiver, and the neighboring towns and prairies sent in their delegations by hundreds to swell the ranks of the Cold Water army. A procession was formed on the public square, and marched to the music of the and drum, under Temperance banners, to a breezy grove where the Oration was to be pronounced.

The arrangements there were somewhat primitive—rough boards from the saw-uill were placed for seats, and the speaker's stand constructed of the same, with a huge dry goods box for a desk. It was a pleasant sight: those smiling happy hundreds of men, women and chil-dren, quietly scated in the shade of the green woods, listening with r-pt attention to the venerable or tor, who now held them in almost breathless silence with his who now held them in almost breathers shence with his thrilling eloquence: then awakened their curiosity and chlisted their sympathy by relating anecdotes connected with his subject, and anon brought before them argument upon argument backed by soleum appeals to conscience, to human justice and to patriotism, for aid and continued effort in the cause he advocated. Temperance was his theme, and the Maine Law.

theme, and the Maine Law
It would have made a fine picture—the rude pulpit, occupied by that moble looking old man supported on one hand by the President and Marshal of the day and the vilage choir, and on the other by Ministers of the Gespel, and an array of barrels filled with ice-water, while before, and behind, and all around, the Temperance army througed the woods. To complete the whole, one tree, a stalwartyoung oak, at the back of the stand tow-red above its surrounding brethern; to this the dayered above its surrounding brethren; to this the flag-staff had been fastened, and from its top, far above the verdant roof that campied the multitude, floated the National banner. The sky was cloudless, the breeze pure and cool, and strong enough to keep the ample folds of the bright flag outstretched to their utmost extent, and its waving shadow fell through the parting boughs, and fluttered "like a thing of life" in the bright break of sunshine before the speaker's stand.

At the close of the Address, the following Preamble and Resolutions were presented by the President, and adopted with marked enthusiasm by the assembly: is heree. We have inherited from our fathers the blesslops of and religious liberty, which were obtained by them as the cost of it with such a depth of water that the largest Lake craft

wre and of blood, and Whereas, it is our duty to preserve these privileges and hand them do we unsulted to future generations, and, ifference, A certain tyrant samed Alcobel has gained a great influence assume our people, and is threatening to exact it to the overfibror of our feelicationing, therefore,

our jecople, and is threatening to enert it to the overthrow of our feel institutions, therefore.

Resolved, That it is our duty as descendants of the parriors of 78, and inheritors of the blenings obtained by them threads the Revolution, to sow ourselves worthy of our every pushing an end to the deminence of the inadvisor syrand Alcohol.

Resolved That our out of course to attain this object is by fue *** us of law, and that it is the farry of every good citizen to now his; sentent in fluores to obtain have of this nature through the ballock-one in the contemporary of the state of the winter sparsed the prayers of treaty-one inhumants betitizeness for the Maine Law, are entitled in the contempt of all rood mans, and its one minery and want for —three cents a gloss.

Resolved That the Board of Trantaces of Aurora are entitled to be becomed by good more everywhere for the passage of an ordinary contains a citizeney the sale of Trantaces of Aurora are entitled to be becomed by good more everywhere for the passage of an ordinaryous expression.

Resolved That it should and shall be extended.

red. That it should and shall be sentained.

Ted. That it should and shall be sentained.

Ted. That Michigan has done hobby in adopting the Maine

Lieux Lieux. That we will "fight on and fight ever," anywhere and Received. That we will "fight on and fight ever," anywhere and except here, for the wood of the Temperance cause.

There is deep and earnest rejoicing here at the stand Michigan has taken. Her example has inspired the friends of Temperance with renewed hopes, as the above Resolutions and the spirit in which they were adapted to the standard of the property of the standard of the spirit in which they were adapted to the standard of the stand above Resonations and care spirit in the cause of Reform when the day of our national festivity is devoted to its advancement. No truer men or braver heroes marched to the conflict or faced the British cannons of 76 than the patriot philanthropists who are waging this war of extermination against the tyrant

These Western men have very little acquaintance with the word "discouraged." They are not used to yielding to trifles. They have been repulsed, their pray-ers spurned, and themselves denied the privilege given by the Legislature of Michigan to the people of that State—but what of that! They will try again," and if they fall again and again. Perseverance is their motto. In the language of one of our village editors. "Himois "may yet, and shall be redeemed! There is hope for us in that Michigan has done so nobly. The brightness of their glory shall penetrate even into the darkness of modern Egypt and the reign of ruin and misery shall be overturned. It shall yet be said to Illinois. Well done, overturned. It shall yet be said to lilinois, Well done, Libe: ty The time must come!"
And with such mento carry out such resolutions it will

To this end may God answer the prayers of ceme. To this end may God answer the prayers of de-voted hearts whether offered in city temples built with hands, or in the dim shades of his own green forest

A SUMMER EXCURSION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. OWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, July 9, 1853. A most agreeable summer exeursion is that to the Great Bend of the Susquehanna, and thence to a portion of the coal region known as Lackawana. The magnificent scenery of the country traversed by the New York and Eric Railroad—the pursuit of the sportive Delaware a hundred miles through its lovely valley—the crossing of the mountains—the enchanting pictures of the Susquehanna valley, with the colless variety of panoramic views and startling scenes of grandour—present charms enough to make an artist of the least susceptible. At the Great Bend, a few miles from Lanestorough so explorated for its beauties of scenery, the cars ough, so celebrated for its beauties of scenery, the cars ough, so celearated for its beauties of scenery, the cars
are exchanged for those of the Lackawama and Western
Raifroad and these take a southerly direction.
Our party of five ladies and two gentlemen, all merrily
intent on "the nicest sort of a time," and able to appreciate nature's wild beauty, left Owego in the afternoon,
and after an hour and a half on the New-York and Eric

Read quitted it as aforementioned. The scenery be-came wilder as we proceeded: the road was closely bordered by abrupt and rugged hills, covered usually with prineval woods, with here and there newly-cleared fields, the stumps not yet subdued, or smoking and blackened with the first labors of the settlers; new log or frame cabins of the rude, primitive fashion, being seen at intervals, and wastes of land luxuriantly overgrown with blackberry bushes. A pretty, dark stream flashed and foamed along the track, sometimes hiding itself in a body of deep woods, sometimes pouring its crystal trensures along meadows and smooth slopes; for there was not wanting occasionally the aspect of high contivation; orchards and farms, golden harvest-fields and rich patches of clover bespeaking the agricultural wealth of a region just redeemed from the wild. Now and then the view would open and disclose a splended picture of the mountain ranges, their dense, sombre garpicture of the mountain ranges, their dease, somete gar-niture of woods unbroken in outline, the sunlight falling in silver flakes from towering evergreens, and giving brilliancy to the lighter green of the fresh summer foli-age; or a fair valley, stretching far as the eye could reach, would spread its varied features of loveliness before us; or a deep shadowy ravine, with a leaf curtained stream filling its depths with music. The winding road stream filling its depths with music. The winding road passes over many steep embaokments and carrel bridges, afforcing picturesque views at every turn. At length you ascend to a commanding elevation, from which the eye, delighted, measures a spacious amplathentre skirted by mountain hights manufed by the heavy shadows of approaching evening; the golden lines of sunset shooting athwart these, seem to cluster upon the spires and white roofs of a distant village in the center of the open space, and partly buried in follows. This was Seranton, the month of a distant village in the center of the open space, and partly buried in foliage. This was Scranton, the point of our destination. After a winding descent the train meared the place, rushed to the depot and we found ourselves in the midst of this noted and thriving town, in the heart of what was called, a few years since, "the wilds of Pennsylvania." Not far from hereabouts was it that a county physician, going several miles out of his way to visit the agnestricken family of a Dutch farmer, was forced to ride on the bag which contained the rye neal trans which is support was to be made, say the meal from which his supper was to be made, saw the meal prepared in the cabin with but a solitary cooking utensil-a small iron pot—and drank coffee which had been kept ground seventeen years in a rag tacked under one of the log rafters-a remnant of the luxuries of a wedding repast! It was at no great distance also that he same adventurous traveler discovered a snake den a the cliff of a rock, where he had crept to seek shilter from a storm in the forest. Now only enough wild-ness remains to give the zest of romance to the picture.

Neat houses and stores are scattered among clusters of lorest treesspared as yet by the ruthless hand of "im "provement," and near at hand a new Presbyterian church, semi-gothic in architecture, wich a beautiful spire, is flanked by a close grove of silver pine, which it is to be hoped the villagers will preserve in its so emm beauty for years to come. The village has a population of about 3,000, and is growing fast, for its coal and iron n ines and mirroads are advantager not to be overlooked. By next year the fron track will be laid over the mountains, by Strondsburgh and the Water Gap, as far as Belvicere, in New-Jersey, affording the traveller through a new region, views of the most enchanting scenery in the

By the time we had taken from the top of the house a by the time we had taken from the top of the house a survey of the extensive valley skirted by its blue mean-tain ramparts, their misty outline beginning to grow un-defined against the evening sky, and had been refreshed with tea, the mantle of night was over the landscape. It was just the time for a visit to the "Rolling-mill," hearly a mile distant, where rails for the roads are manufactured from the ore brought from the mountains. The path wound along the banks of "Rearing Brock," a pictoresque stream crossed by several rustic bridges, and the view of the masy-colored labels in the stream crossed by several rustic bridges, and the view of the masy-colored lights in the several chimneys of the mill, produced in different stages of combustion, was curious and imposing. Within the building the begrinned and half made figures of the laborers ditting about in the lating along the figures of the laborers ditting about in the lating large of the furnaces, or handing to and fro the flaming to and fro the flaming to and from the flaming to the flaming to the figures of the flaming to and from the flaming to the ing spoils rescued from the jaws of the fiery recepta-cles—the intense white light streaming from different points and the solid gleom in other parts of the lofty rame-work, formed a singular scene weird romance. As we stood on a ledge three feet wide overlooking the operations of the workmen on the floor below, a sensation would ever and anon be excited by below, a sensation would ever and amon be excited by the sudden and swiit approach of a huge ball of the moiten metal, spitting its glowing sparks on every side, as, berne in one of "Fiuto's cars," it would shoot past, and roll furiously down the inclined plane to the place where it was to be moulded into a shapely mass. Such a screaming and starting, and crowding off as far as the ledge permatted! Then when the still glowing bars were drawn out into lengtherned redness, till they smalled along the ground like great her secretary and show the along the ground like great fiery serpents, and when the cutting off the finished rule sent forth thick showers of sparks like fireworks, the effect was highly picturesque. A lasting impression gained was compassion for the workmen who spend their nights in this tearful sort of inbor; although well paid, they find their health ere long in paired by the scorching vapors and perilous proximity to the turnaces. We had not a little moralizing on the superior advantages of the simpler toll enjoined on "the "grand old gardener" in Eden-tilling the harmless earth for its more genial products, instead of dabbiling in carries for its more genus products, instead of anomaly in employments assigned by the great poet to his fallen powers of Pandemonium. Perhaps some of the party thought the penalty had got into the locks of their cham-ber doors, which had to be forced open, to the subsequent uncasiness of some of the ladies, who forgot that burglary and robberies were probably as yet unknown in these

primitive "diggings."

By 5 in the morning those of us who loved new sights letter than late slumbers, were wandering in the place grove and getting white liftes from a large half drained nd in the central part of the town. A choice bonq m the garden of Mr. S. Scranton, was a delight of the The village owes not only its name, but its being giff. The village obers not only its name, but its being and prosperity to the energy and enterprise of two brothers of that name, who came to the place as pione eight or sine years ago. We were glad to find in them a quintances of feature years, and to discover some cousins, who most aimily did the honors of the locally. Having to return in the train a little after noon, we had having to return in the train a lettle after hood, we had barely time for a visit to the coal mines, and a walk or drive to awaterfall twoor three miles distant. Perhaps no teurist has yet noticed this natural curiosity, and as it most necessarily becomes a prominent attration to visitors, a brief description may not be uninteresting

Roaring Brook Falls are a mile or more eastward of

Roaring Brook Falls are a mile or more eastward of the Bolling Mill, and the winding road, which ascends a considerable elevation, commands at various points splendid views of the town, valley, and surrounding mountains. The woods are composed chiefly of the spince pine and hemlock, with the beech, sweet birch, and a variety of other trees, and a profusion of the kal-mia or mountain laurel. A path turns from the road to the right penetrating the searchly backer forces the the right, penetrating the scarcely broken forest, the gigantic trees interlaced with younger saplings so as to be almost impervious on either side. The descent over be almost impervious on either side. The descent over broken rocks is steep and difficult for nearly a quarter of a mile. Then a wide and deep gorge opens on the right, filled with primeval woods—the shaggy tops of the trees, which are of great size and hight, being seen waving below. Here and there a century old pine, blast-ed and denuded, reclines across his more vigorous com-pers, as unwilling jet to cumber the lap of earth. The descent becomes more abrunt; boolders are become. peers, as unwilling yet to cumber the lap of earth. The descent becomes more abrupt; boulders are heaped in wild confusion on either hand, and on the opposite side of the ravine, far up against the back ground of the dark mountain, a moving line of cars on the Washington Kallrend may be seen gliding apparently over the summits of the sombet woods. The roar of the cascade mingles with the surging of the wind in the pine-tops, and a little further on, a flash of white foam in the midst of green follows discluses the cascade. On a level with its too foliage discloses the cascade. On a level with its to you may find a seat on the tangled roots of a hemioc imbedded in the solid rock, and stretching its boughs far over the chasm. A stream of considerable size comes dashing in a succession of rapids through a nacrow rif above, and precipitates itself in a perpendicular descent of about forty feet into a deep, sunless, cavern-ous cleft, forty or fifty feet in width, and inclosed by a perpendicular wall of rock, rising to the hight of more than a hundred feet on either side. Gigantic boulders, heaped on the summit of the opposite cliff, overhang the scream several feet, covering it with perpetual shadow. scream several feet, covering it with perpetual shadow. These are crowned by a growth of heavy pines and hem-locks, lifting their sharp, ragged forms, in relief against the sky, and a luxuriant drapery of laurel-blooms covers the rugged and moss-grown precipice. Far below, the dark imprisoned waters, fleeked with snowy foam, sweep impetuously onward, and a little further on, a lofty arch is formed by the two cliffs approaching each other, lacking, seemingly, but a foot or so of forming a complete The trees on either side interlace their boughs in a close embrace, and a short plank would there bridge the class. One or two tall and slender pines on the topmost peak, stretching far upward, stand like sen-tinels to guard the lovely spot; verdure of a vast varicty of shades lies all around, in cumbrons masses, and the bright sunshine on the tender green and tufts of rich moss, contrasts with the deep gloom of the abyss in the depth of rock and forest, through which the stream rushes with a perpetual sullen murnur. There is no footing below from which a view of the fail could be obtained, the stater being some twenty-five feet deep and enclosed in the cleft as in a wall; but a small boat could easily enter from below, and the view of the majestic arch over head, the overshadowing rocks, and the falling mass in front, churned into a creamy foam, and sending up silvery spray, would rival any of the famed cascades of Trenton. At the first view caught of the fall, before the eye can measure its entire descent, it resembles the beautiful fall of Minnehaba, in Minnesota.

beautiful fall of Minnehaba, in Minnessofa.

Weeks might be spent pleasantly in the wild region, but our haste deprived usof the drive through Wyoming valley, and various objects of interest. Those in search of a desirable locality for a summer sojourn, will be interested to know that beard and lodging can be had at

the hotel mentioned at from five to eight dollars a week, and that trout fishing abounds in the vicinity.

I have no space left to dwell on our homeward journey, of the trip onward to the quenc city of the Eric track—Elmira—the beauties of Tioga Point and the Chemung— Elmira—the beauties of Troga Point and the Cheming— or the unrivalled secuery on the branch railroad to Can-andaigua: the mountainous region gradually changing to the soft, cultivated beauty of "the garden of the "State," bordering Seneca Lake; the unequaled sight of Hector's Falls, leaping hundreds of feet in successive bounds to the blue lake; the rich gallery of pictures on the opposite slope of that delicious sheet, immitable by artist's pencil; the green woods untouched by drouth; the levely plains and golden fields and smiling villages; the unculating varied landscape perpetually offering new scenes of beauty. These may be described hereafter.

SUMMER TRAVEL.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, North Convey, N. H., Priday, July 8, 1833.5

WASHINGTON HOUSE, North Conway, N. H., Fidey, July 8, 1933. If any of your friends or citizens wish to escape the heat and noise of the City, let them step on board of a steamer at 8 P. M., for Norwich and from Norwich go by relices to worrester, Nashua, Concerd and Weir, on Lake Winnighteen, e., where they will arrive at 12 o clock the next day, and find the stramer Lady of the Lake waiting to convey the milo miles to Senter Harbor.

At Senter Harbor (Coc's Hotel) they may dine, and at 2 P. M., leave by stage coach for Conway, 25 miles, where they may spend the night or take private conveyance, they miles to this place, conpleting the journey from New York in about 28 hours.

The Washington House (kept by Messer, Eastman) stands en how reg in freezon the table land, bardering the valvey

en however in frees on the table land, bordering the valuey of the Sailor which is overholded from this point. Mount Killer arge is five in less distant (to its summer) on the east, the White Horse ledge and other mountains at the west

and not emit to say that the travelor will find the should be emit to say that the re-bits you thouse clear, cool and quiet, without a bar, a cooperity without rum drinking and reselyism; a cooperity without rum drinking and reselyism; a cooperity turnshed or supplied in a style equal of your junctack horses in Broadway, it is neverthe-preprity supplied with such as this section of the try can furnish, and the charge for board is only about dollars per week.

THE STORM AT HAVERSTRAW.

Inquest-Further Particulars, &c., &c.

It appears that the building which was blown down has r some years past, been regarded as unsafe by the people of the neighborhood. In investigating the matter, how of the neighborhood. In investigating the matter, however, the Jury made no reference to this fact, beyond a question to Mr. John J. Peck, one of the progrations.

Mr. Alexander Rose, Coroner for the County, was notified of the diseaster and its fatal results, but his refused to attain, alleging as a reas in that his duling as Keeper of Story Point Lights one prevented him.

Altrad J. Henerd E. q. of Haverstraw, empaneled the tollowing pursons as a Jury of Inquest:

Alexander Davidson, (Foreman.) Garret J. Allienn, Samuel Congress, Pater Ryder, Denton Fowler, Robert Buchasan, Branley Keesler, John Peck, Selah Hiller and Michael A. Archer.

The following is all the testimony, as copied from the

The following is all the testimony, as copied from the

The following is all the territory, as object and the proprieto-set the yard, who deposed that he was under a rick shed within about 100 feet of the building when it full, beard the fall, but did not see it, the storm was acceptable by the forest particles and the fall, but did not see it, the storm was acceptable by the forest be small it become date, he ordered the hell of the church hard by, to be ring as an Jarm; assisted in taking the bodies from the rulins, saw them all taken out, he considered the building perfectly safe, in an ordinary storm; this gale was a perfect furtherner, never remembered baving witnessed anything so violent before; he could not stend up against the gid. Julin Skellen, a laborer, was next called. There was considerable difficulty in getting this witness to give aid there, or he swore. He stated that he was standing beside the decreased, Fein Garchotti, when the building fell; could not say how he himself escaped; remembered no thing further. Coroper's notes:

thing further.

Herry Knapp was called, and identified the bodies.

The Jory deliberated for a brief period, and then returned the following

VERDICT:

tte following

vennict:

"That the deceased. Felix Garribotti, William Beasil, William Heron, Mary Krodle, and Hannah Myers, came to their deaths by the falling of a building occupied by Messre Peck, Rotherford & Knesp. The falling of such building was conset by a violent gale of wind, or tornado, which passed over the place on the 8th day of July instant."

The fall owing is a correct by of the

The following is a cerreet list of the SEVERELY INSTEAD.

John Myers, at first not expected to recover, doing better resterday. In falling, a stake was forced up his body. His wife was billed. Four children, with him at the time, escaped unburt, except one boy, whose ankie was cought. Herry Kroselle a German laborer. His wife was hilled. See children living; had landed but a few days.

Herry Erner, severely injured in the back; left a wife and family in Ireland. Maris Vanderlinder, injured internally. She, her husband

Marks vancerinder, rejared internally. See, her massame and four children, were in the lower part of the building. Dunch vanderlinder, aged 7 years, had her leg broken. On Menday the patients were all much better, with the exception of John Myers, whose situation is still critical. The unfortunate persons have been paid every attention by the preprietors of the yard and the attending physicisms Drs. C. H. Austin, Whipple, and Smith, who voluntared their assyless.

ered their services.

The force of the storm seems to have been spent along

JUDGE BEEBE AND THE RIOTERS.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The following is an extract from the address made by Judge Beebe to the convicted rioters who were the leaders of the infuriated mob that made an attack on the drug store of Dr. George H. Whealer—it appears in the r-ports in the Press of this date:

Tou, Hadden, come next in the extalgence—as you were found in the collar of the store, destroying property and calling upon the mon-to-sid you. With your being adopted citizens I have nothing to do; nor do I know any distinction; but I would here remark, were you rative citizens, convicted of thus offence, I would double your sea-tence were it in my power.

Was there ever a passage more contradictory than the above! With the prisoners being adopted citizens the Judge has nothing to do—he knows no distinction bet read native citizens and adopted citizens; yet if the said prisoners were native citizens, he would double the punisonent!! Judge Beebe is entitled to a patent for non-sequitors. But the Judge saim, thanks to his awkward conductors and went lawners is amorent. Six such sequiturs. But the Judge's aim, thanks to his awkward sophistry and mental lameness, is apparent. Sir, such words as these from the Bench can only be productive of social disaster. The plain English of them is this. About the comparative impassing. Why, the Judge does not see fit to tell us. In fact, any reason which he might offer would only tend to elevate him still higher on the bad eminence of sophistry. The position takes by the Judge is at once monstrous in ethics, destructive to the law, dangerous to the community, and dispraceful to the entinge. e community, and disgraceful to the ermine.

New-York, July 12, 1853.

ANTI HUMBUG.

THE POST-OFFICE.

THE POST-OFFICE.

To the Editor of The N. V. Trobuse:

Sin: I have read with admiration your able articles on Post-Office Reform in this City, and trust they will have the effect of arousing public attention to the disgraceful manner in which that branch of the public service is transacted here. The American nation, and more especially the people of New York, plame themselves upon their "go a head" principles, well in no other cty in the world, with half the pretensions it has, would such a slow cosed as its Post Office, be tolerated for a single day.

With whom, then, does the fault lay? Why, with the people themselves. If one long and strong remnastrance was made by them, backed as it undoubtedly would be by the public press, a speedy and safe delivery of letters and newspapers would soon be accomplished. It sur crises me much that such apathy has reigned so long among them on a question of so great importance—a question that comes.

ing home of every merchant in this City. But amosting head that the sentiments conveyed in your able articles, find a response in every bosom, and that an opportunity is only wanting to embody them in a tangible shape. Some of your great men—the directors of public opinion—ought to take the lead in the matter. It is vain to suppose that the Post Office will reform their. Reforms that have taken the Post Office will reform itself. Reforms that have taken I lace in all Government establishments, have been forced on them by the pressure from without; hence the necessity of applying vigorously and speedily the force of public opinion to the Colusius which bestrides the "Old Daten "Church" in New York. I, therefore, earnestly hope that you will continue to arge the matter strongly, and that you will find room for the insertion of all communications tending to enlighten and foster public opinion on the subject. I shall state a few facts there are in another letter,

I am Sir, &c.

New-York, July 12, 1853.

THE POST-OFFICE NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The N Y. Trionne.

Sin: In your lucid and able review of the Post-Office nuisance, the other day, you omitted to urge the most odious grievance of all, viz., that the public are forced to take their letters of the carriers, whether they will or no.

Now I go to the office regularly at 10 o'clock A.M. and 3 P. M. to my newspaper box, and yet am unable, on and 3 P. M. to my newspaper box, and yet am unable, on any condition, to secure my own letters at the carriers' delivery; consequently, am obliged to wait till 5 P. M. for them. The clarks refuse to give them to any one but the carriers, alieging various reasons, though I never heard of any "regulation" to that effect. The roply is generally "Gone out," without any examination whatever. Consequently, I am forced, against my will, and to my serious inconvenience, to take my letters of the Penny Post. To make this delay ten times more odious, the carrier never eners the street with less than half a dozen letters; so, if I am the only customer to be served, my letter lies over till the next day, or longer.

Moreover, I have a letter be a in connection with others, No. 1,212, in which about a third of my letters are put, the remainder reaching me as aforesaid.

If the Penny Post was altogether dispensed with, and suitable branch offices established, from which private expresses, sustained by subsription or otherwise, could run, it would be willing to carry ait the letters on this street, and accider, three times a day, with dispatch and panetuality, provided he could obtain them at the office, and would take the usual could too. Letters man who can bring the

provided he could obtain them at the office, and would take the usual oath too. Let every man who can bring the necessary documents be eligible to the office of letter carrier, and competition would at once convince the Old Fogy members that their bread and batter depended on the leight of their legs generally, rather than in the scength of their arms a election days.

VENTAS. Ye are respectfully.

CANAL COMMISSIONER FITZHUGH. The following letter from Canal Commissioner Fitz-hegh, addressed to a Kochester forwarder, will be read with interest by those concerned in Canal Navigation: 08WEGO, Monday, July 4, 1832.

W. C. Forder, Esq.

OSWEGO, Monday, July 4, 1832.

W. C. Forder, Esq.

Dear Sir. I have your letter of the 2sth ult, requesting intermation as to the time when the new work progressing at Montexums, will be completed, so as to allow the passage of cularsed boats.

This work, by the terms of the contracts for its construction, was to have been completed by the first of last month, but owing to the untaverable location of the work and the difficulty of obtaining Isbor, the contractors failed to complete their contracts although they off-red nine shillings per day for common laborers. The most backward of the lots were then entered upon by the State, and the work is now progressing as rapidly as labor can be obtained at ten shillings per day, and is expected to be completed by the first to the tenth of August, so as to bring into use a line of enlarged looks from albany to Buffalo. It is proper to advise you that the improvements to the Canal, recommended by the Canal Commissioners, at page 141, sec. 143, menced by the Canat commissioners, as page of their hest ainual report, as necessary to admit the free passage of enlarged boats, drawing it need or water, was not ordered by the Legislature, and that the emissign boats cannot be used to any considerable extent until these improvements are made, without serious embarrassment to proven cuts are made, the party't the navigation. Your obtained the HENRY FITZHUGH, Canal Comm'r.

THE ALLEGED STEAMBOAT RACE.

To the Editor of The N Y. Tribune.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribone.

Sin: Under the above caption, we observed an article in the The Tribone of the 7th inst., copied from The Westhester (Penn.) Record relative to an alleged and contemplated race between the New World and Francis Skiddy: reported as intended to have come off on the morning of July 1st. The article purports to be founded upon the testimony of two of the most respectable citizens of Westchester, who chanced to be at Albany on the syening previous to the morning of the "alleged race, and who, it seems, obtained their information respecting the affair from the whart and cosk heraids of that city, and the steam out goestpers on board the steamer George Washington, in which they took passage for this City on the morning in queston. Had we no more reasons to fear the consequences of the implications contained in these statements elsewhere then we have to this community, where the true slate of the sizar is known, we should not deem them of sufficient importance to induce us to ruse our pen for their rentation. But we are quite sure that error, as well as truth, siways finds its votaries, especially if the truth be not known. The writer of the article in question, after density it vairous scenes which transpired on beaut the Geo. Washinglen during her passage to this City—the conjectures expressed of an intended race—the best made on the result, by the passage for the time of the board the truth of the truth of the passage of the time of the board the truth of the passage and the first the first which their impregnated integrations had generated up to the time of the board the torching at Pougr keepele, &c., &c., adds. Here our in increase by the man of straw which their impregnated imaginations had generated) up to the time of the boat at mening at Pengt keepsie, &c., &c., adds. 'Here our informant heard that the New-World had blown up and skilled several people.' 'On arriving at New-York Ceyour informant made inquiry as to the cause of the accident. He was told the end story that according to the date of the man unaccidable.' And then choose with the blowing signational 'Query-Had it (the accident) any "connection with the contemplated race alunded to.' To which Query' we unhestiatingly and unequivocally answer as, but the best of reasons—that no such race as above sinded to was 'contemplated' as will be presently shown. The reliability of the whole statement may perhaps be judged of trum that perion of it which says, that the New World is also had ought to have known that the New World is a sup best, staining in connection with the fiss. Was harge to like and still in connection with the fiss.

Was harge to like and sught to have known that the New World is a sup best, staining in connection with the fiss.

Was harge to like and still in connection with the fiss.

Was harge to like and still of clock P. M. lay as her except of Chambers st, in this Cty. What reliance can be passed upon determents entered to describe and -places upon electricities they noting such palpable maccara-ies. The article is evidently calculated to descrive and selected in judgment, that persion of the public mind unfa-niar with the cocumulations connected with the metan-holy see dent on beard the New World.

New York, July II, 1850.

J. F. S. THE WELSH LANGUAGE.

To the Letizar of The N. Y. Triliser.

Six: I nee in your paper of the 7th Feb. a query about the immediate affinities of the Welshman or Kymto, which the writer is willieg to bring in a close relation to, which the writer is willing to bring in a close relation to the storiginal Spiniards and Gauls. The general assumption is, that these two people last named belong to the Generace too and so the stiling between their language and the language of the Kyures is a matter of course. As to the alledged essential affirmence of the Wesh and he lith and lighthand Scotch languages. I can only say that a desper is quiry into these languages certainly would develop their insumate relation. The term Centur, called all satisfactory, yet seems to held good for the extreme western lith of the great chain of Facto-European people at diribes.

The force of the storm seems to have occasion of the one already allined to, suffered but alightly, but the brick aleds, of which there are a very large number on the banks of the river, were much damaged, having their roofs torm off, and in some instances being preserved entrely it is a remarkable incident, that out of fourteen children who were in the building at the time, only one was injured.

CITY REFORM.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Six: One of the great objects proposed by the people in voting for the late Charter was to reduce the expenses of the City Government; but much remains to be done to secure the results desired, and it is for the purpose of calling the attention of all who are in any way interest

to secure the resules desired, and it is for the purpose of calling the attention of all who are in any way interested in property is the upper part of the City or in the payment of taxes, that I ask an insertion of these remarks.

For yeats there has been just and continued complaints in regard to the enormous charges attendant upon the opening of streets, which in very many cases are far greater than the benefit derived from the improvement. Even this expense might be quietly boros if the streets were in fact opened, so that they could be used; but so far from this, years may elapse before they are fit for the public service, and then only by the assessments of other public service, and then only by the assessments of other public service, and then only by the assessments of other public service, and then only by the assessments of other public service, and then only by the assessment of City Reform should not only vote for now laws, but examine the laws now in force and see if they authorize all the abuses which attend the management of City affairs. An opportunity for this soratiny is now offered, and by stanting to it, one of those abuses by which many thousands of dollars have been taken from the owners of property and the City Treasury may be checked. The apportunity to which I slinde eccurs in the case of the opening of 122d at. By a notice which appears in several papers, it appears that the costs of that proceeding are to be taxed on the toth July, instant, at the clock by one of the Judges of the Supreme C-urt, and if the praceding are to be taxed on the toth July, instant, at the clock by one of the Judges of the Supreme C-urt, and if the praceding are to be taxed on the toth July, instant, at the clock by one of the Judges of the Supreme C-urt, and if the praceding are to be taxed on the toth July, instant, at the controller made to the Bard of Aldermen 18th March, 1853, it appears that the amounts puid to the late Councel for the Controller made to the Bard of Aldermen 18th March, 1853, it appears

nisites. I propose to show that the laws do not allow it, and that

it requires nothing but a little of the effort which procured the late Charter to render such bills of costs things of the nest.

REFORMER.

GRAND ASSEMBLY OF FIREMEN. The Firemen of New-York and New-England are about

to have one of the most splendid reunions that has ever been recorded. We allude to the magnificent Firemen's Convention to take place at New Haven, Conn., on Friday, the 22d isst. On that day a Grand Trial of Skill is to come off in New-Haven between the Fire Companies of New-York, Williamsburgh Providence, Springfield, Worcester Hartford, Taunton, Bridgeport, Waterbury, New London, Pawtucket, and other places. The Fire Department of New Haven have invited twenty five Fire Companies to partake of their hospitality, and the Municipal authorities have appropriated \$900 toward meeting the expenses. The Prize to be contended for is a splendid Silver Gobiet and Salver, the guit of the Municipality of New Haven, The prize will be contended for by the visitors only ; the New. Haven Companies will contest with their guests for the paim of superiority alone.

The terms of the match we learn are as follows

"Each competing Engine Company will have to draw their own water; play through 500 feet of Hose; choose the size of pozzle that best suits them, and play one min

The following Companies from this City will be present: Southwick Engine Company, No. 38, accompanied by

New York Hook and Ladder Company, No. 5, accomnied by Adams's Cornet Band. Mutual Hook and Ladder Company, No 1, accompanied

by Bloomfield's Band.

The Evgine of the Southwick Company is said to be one of the most powerful in the Department of this City; it was built by the most celebrated maker in Philadelphia.

Heck and Ladder Company, No. 1, has been in existence for nearly 70 years; having organized June 16th, 1784; and this will be the first time the Company has ever eft the City on a visit.

left the City on a visit.

The three Companies above named, numbering 200 men, have chart-red the large steamboat Massachusetts, at a very heavy expense, to convey them to and from Now-Haven. The Companies will sleep and mess on board.

The victualing arrangements are under the experienced charge of Mr. P. Williams, of Prince st.

At 12 o'cleck on Thursday, the 21st inst., the Companies At 12 o'cleck on Thursday, the 21st inst. the Companies will proceed on beard, and the beat will sail at 1 o'cleck P. M. for New Haven. On Friday morning the various Companies parade in New-Haven. In the afternoon the competition for the prize will come off, after which the whole of the firmens and the civic authorities will sit down to a magnificent banquet, which will be served up in a large tenterected for the occasion. Saturday morning they will see the various objects of interest in the City of Eims, and return home in the afternoon.

Engine Company, No 10 will represent Williamsburgh.

Engine Company No. 10 will represent Williamsburgh n the contest.

OBITUARY.

The Maine Liquor Law was adopted by a popular vote in Michigan on the 20th. Whereupen The Detroit Tribune publishes the following:

Disno-On the with met, Pure C. Brandy, Esq. of deepsy. This event is not altogether unexpected, as the departed had been afflicted with the disease which caused his cent for a long time. Of late the quantity of water accumulating in his system was immense, and he had been tapped by his physicians several times, but without effect. He had a large number of ductors, and some are mean enough to say that that hastened his doceans. His loss will be assuming felt by his many friends who were accustemed to see him daily in our streets.

Also, on the same det, R.G. Brandy, Esq. familiarly known by the subriquet of flot flut, and brother of P.C. whose death we chronicle above. He took a large quantum of the contraction of a surface of a surface

tity of poison (by mistake it is supposed) several years ago.

No had effects were realized at this, but for a few years
part it has been spreading through his system, and has part it has been spreading through his system, and has the ally caused his death. It is to be hoped that his death will be a warning to these who have been in the habit of

will be a warning to those who have been in the habit of taking poleon for a moderne.

Also, on the same day, H. Gin, Esq. The deceased was a member of the Bracoy family, and a relative by marriage. He was a native of Hedland, and fled to the United States several years ago, in consequence of having been setively engaged in one of the revolutions that characterize that reweity. He was pursued by the Police, but necessed himself in a cask and landed safely in New York. Since these many of his sanily have made their escape in the same manner. He left a large family of children, most of whom were born in this country, but we are sorry to say are not characterized by any of the traits of their distinguished father.

characterized by any of the traits of their distinguished father.

Also on the same day, Rye Whisky, Esq. Mr. W. was one of the first extitets of Michigan. In early life he was an incustrious, hard working man. He has done much to halfd up an railroads and public works, and could siways be build up an railroads and public works, and could siways be build in the harvest field early and late. Some few of our farmers thought they could not harvest their wheat unless Mr. W. was with them to cheer up their hands. How they will manage to do so since his death, we are unable to say. It may be lead to disastrous results, and it is feared by seme that our farmers may cesse to grow wheat, which would insvitably raise the price of flour.

Of late years, however, Mr. W. h. o grown shiftless, noisy and quarrelss me, and any neighborhood that he visited was sure to be the scene of disturbance of every nature. The too frequent occurrence of atreet fights got up by Mr. W. was the ultimate cause of his death. He was killed by a bine on the head with a badiet box, in open daylight. The perpetrators of the deed are not fully known, but suspicion restempon two new whose names we believe are Mr. Caw and Mr. Order. Several men from the Free Press office are on the watch and ere this no doubt they have apprehenced them.

re on the watch and ere this no doubt they have appre

sie on the watch and ere this he doubt any herce them.
It is relid in that we have to announce the death of an entire family, thus swept away at one fell awap. They were all men well known in our State, and have a feed a many public capacities; some one of them has been a member of every Le pissaure since our organization as a State. In primary meetings and canciess they have endered in nonmaling their own triends to office, and afterward in electing them. There is hardly an officer in the

was d in electing them. There is hardly an odioer in the State but what owes to them his election. At the request of the friends of the deceased, their re-mans will not be interred until December next. I ose who wish to take "a just food look" can do so at most of

Hugh Drum has been convicted on circumstantial evidence of the murder of his mother at Menomones. The Bushesha Chronotype of July 6, says:
There were case were examined, and the examination occupant five days. The prisoner was held to trial. The evidence, with the exception of the cying declarations of the murdered woman was circums actual. The mother, after receiving the fatal shot, exclaimed, "Oh! I am "shot—I am shot by my son Hughey." See further said, —He put the pixel of one by my son Hughey. See further said, the prisoner had the aid of able council, who havend hard to prove the main where so on the part of the Seate, second, to prove an edita. We understand that a portion of the evidence in the council of the declared by the presence went strongly to corroborate the inclinery of John Subivan, the hashand of the declared, it relation to the eping declarations of Mrs. Sulivent.

reasts, in relation to the earning that there had been a suspecion. Provider to the examination, there had been a suspecion in the minds of many that John Sullivan, the husband, was in the real marginer but such suspicion was alloyed by the evidence. Upon the final advantage of the case, the Justice relatation to the pulsour, that from the evidence better relatation to the pulsour, that from the evidence better relatation to the pulsour, that from the evidence better that from the evidence bed been of a two-faid character, both the evidence had been of a two-faid character, both demonstrating the innocence of John Sullivan, and showing the (Bugh Drum's) gain.

The Townson When states that A. M. Ide, Jr. a Delegate to the constitutional Convention from articleors, and

pare to the transitutional Convention from attlebors, and Editor of The Tanadon Democrat, has been made Past-naster of Tanaton, in place of Mr. Brewster, the present proumbent.